

DEFICIENCY AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF AP-
PROPRIATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DEFICIENCY AND SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIA-
TIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE
FISCAL YEARS 1938 AND 1939 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$408,759.50

FEBRUARY 17, 1939.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 17, 1939.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress, deficiency and supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939, in the amount of \$408,759.50.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
*Washington, February 16, 1939.*The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration deficiency and supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939, amounting to \$408,759.50. These estimates of appropriations, with comments upon the necessity and reasons therefor, are as follows:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries and general expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, National Park Service: For an additional amount for administration, protection, and maintenance of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, fiscal year 1939, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1939 (52 Stat. 335)----- \$408, 000

This estimate consists of the following items:

Rental of additional space, and increased rentals-----	\$34, 675
Building and utility maintenance-----	39, 825
Alterations and repairs-----	333, 500
Total-----	408, 000

It has been necessary to lease additional office space principally to accommodate agencies whose activities were expanded by legislation enacted during the last Congress, and in some cases to increase the rental over the 1938 contract rate. New leases call for \$113,646, against which figure there is a saving of \$78,971, principally through the vacation of space during the year.

The item for building and utility maintenance covers the cost of maintaining facilities, principally the additions to the Navy Building and the War Department Annex, for which no provision was made in the 1939 appropriation.

The item for alterations and repairs contains \$125,000 for remodeling the Corcoran Court Apartment, recently purchased as a part of the new War Department building site. This building, containing approximately 138,000 square feet of space (about 93,000 square feet net) will relieve congestion in the State, War, and Munitions Buildings, and the amount spent on remodeling actually will be saved in 1 year by providing Government-owned space in lieu of negotiating for additional rented space. Upon occupancy of the War Department Annex numerous changes will be required in the State and Munitions Buildings. These changes and the expenses of moving the several offices will cost approximately \$75,000. Other repairs and alterations and other miscellaneous items unforeseen when the 1939 Budget was prepared, will require the balance of the \$333,500.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Care and custody of insane, Alaska: For an additional amount for the care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, fiscal year 1938, including the same objects and for the same services specified in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1938 (48 U. S. C. 41, 168; 31 U. S. C. 725C, 725Z; 50 Stat. 612)----- \$759.50

When the 1938 estimates were prepared the contract price per patient was \$600. That contract expired on January 15, 1938, and the new contract provided for a payment of \$648 per patient. The Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, provided \$4,700 additional. This amount was to meet the increased contract requirements and to permit a normal net increase of 1 patient per month for the balance of the year, a period of 3 months, or a total of 3 new patients. During this period, however, there were actually received a total of 27 new patients. At the same time 14 patients were discharged, transferred, deported, or died, leaving a net increase of 13 patients or 10 in excess of the number provided for. Consequently the appropriation was insufficient and there are now withheld from payment travel vouchers totaling \$646.10, and \$113.40 is still due the Morningside Hospital for the care of patients during the month of June 1938.

The foregoing estimates of appropriations are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years 1938 and 1939, and their approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

F. J. BAILEY,
Executive Assistant,

(For and in the absence of the Acting Director
of the Bureau of the Budget).

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The 1970-71 drought in the United States was a significant event that had a profound impact on the economy. The drought was caused by a combination of factors, including a lack of rainfall and a prolonged period of dry weather. This led to a severe shortage of water, which in turn affected the agricultural sector. The drought also had a direct impact on the energy sector, as the lack of water reduced the output of hydroelectric power. The economic impact of the drought was felt across the country, with the most severe effects being experienced in the West. The drought led to a significant increase in the price of water, which in turn led to a decrease in the output of water-intensive industries. The drought also led to a significant increase in the price of food, as the output of food crops was reduced. The drought had a significant impact on the economy, and the effects were felt for many years.

The drought also had a significant impact on the environment. The lack of water led to a significant increase in the temperature of the water, which in turn led to a decrease in the oxygen content of the water. This led to a significant increase in the mortality of fish and other aquatic life. The drought also led to a significant increase in the erosion of the soil, which in turn led to a decrease in the fertility of the soil. The drought had a significant impact on the environment, and the effects were felt for many years.

